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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/802,095	SKUBIC ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jason E. Mattis	2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- -. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *1/24/05*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *1/24/05* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed on 1/24/05. Due to the

amendment, previous drawing objections have been withdrawn. Also due to the

amendment, the rejections under 35 USC 112 second paragraph of claims 32-33 and

43-44 from the previous Action have been withdrawn. Claims 1-45 are currently

pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claims 1-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Specifically, each of these claims contains a limitation similar to claim 1, which

states, "anonymously transmitting information...". It is unclear from the specification

and the currently claims what exactly is meant by "anonymously". For example, it is not

clear what elements constitute an anonymous transmission. For the purposes of

examination, "anonymously transmitting" will be interpreted to mean transmitting from a

source device to a destination device without the destination device receiving any

permanent identification information about the source device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1, 11, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Singhal et al. (U.S. Pat. 6633761).

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications from a first device using a wireless network

communications protocol **(See column 3 line 59 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of**

Singhal et al. for reference to enabling anonymous communications from a first

Bluetooth device 120 with Bluetooth being a wireless network communications

protocol). Singhal et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for

the first device **(See column 9 lines 50-65 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for**

reference to assigning a dynamic IP address, which is a temporary identification

number, to client device 600). Singhal et al. further discloses anonymously

transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first

device **(See column 9 line 66 to column 10 line 8 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for**

reference to the client device 600 knowing the IP address that it should use for

further communications meaning that further transmission from the client device

600 will include the dynamic IP address).

With respect to claim 11, Singhal et al. discloses receiving a temporary

identification number from a source located remotely from the first device **(See column**

9 lines 50-65 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for reference to the client device 600

receiving the IP address from the Core, which is located remotely from the client

device 600).

With respect to claim 22, Singhal et al. discloses that the remote source is a

device operating according to the wireless network communications protocol **(See**

column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 21 of Singhal et al. for reference to Core Server

100 that is part of the Bluetooth network in Figure 1 being the remote source that

devices 120 receive IP addresses from).

3.   Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Applicants'

admitted prior art.

With respect to claim 35, Applicants' admitted prior art discloses a method

comprising a step of generating a wireless network device address having randomly

generated LAP and UAP fields **(See page 5 line 17 to page 7 line 6 and Figure 1 of**

the Applicants' specification for reference to the LAP and UAP bits of the

Bluetooth address being company assigned meaning that the company must

randomly generate these bits before a Bluetooth device is used). Applicants'

admitted prior art also discloses a step of establishing a connection between a first and

second wireless network device using the generated wireless network device address

(See page 6 lines 6-15 of the Applicants' specification for reference to using the

address as a part of an access code in each packet transmitted from one

Bluetooth device to another Bluetooth device).

4.   Claims 1-4, 6-9, 24-26, 28-29, 32-33, and 38-44 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yamashina et al. (U.S. Pat. 5758282).

With respect to claim 42, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second

wireless network device **(See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et**

al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless terminals).

Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary identification number at the first

wireless network device using an algorithm within the first wireless network device **(See**

column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A

generating a temporary address by a random number, meaning there must be an

algorithm to generate the random number). Yamashina et al. further discloses

inserting the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification

number into messages to be transmitted from the first wireless network device and

anonymously transmitting messages from the first wireless device to the second

wireless device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for**

reference to transmitting an AARP probe packet including the address to the

network where it is received by a second device, terminal B).

With respect to claim 43, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second

wireless network device **(See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al.**

for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a

communication wireless network). Yamashina et al. also discloses establishing a

first connection between the first and second devices **(See column 5 lines 32 to**

column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal B establishing a connection with

terminal A by transmitting a packet to terminal A). Yamashina et al. further

discloses exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index value over

the first connection between the first and second devices **(See column 5 lines 32 to**

column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to exchanging MAC addresses, which are non-

temporary identification numbers, between terminals A and B, as well as, an

index value that is a randomly generated address of terminal B). Yamashina et al.

also discloses generating a temporary identification number using the non-temporary

identification number and an index value **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7,**

column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for

reference to upon detecting two different devices, terminals A and B, identified by

their MAC addresses using the same address, or index value, terminal B

generating a new temporary address, or temporary identification number).

Yamashina et al. further discloses anonymously establishing a connection between the

first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network

identification number **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to**

column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a

non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A

and B using the non-conflicting address as a wireless address of terminal B).

     With respect to claim 44, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second

wireless network device **(See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al.**

for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a

communication wireless network). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a

random identification number at the first device **(See column 5 lines 32-39 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to each radio terminal setting a temporary address,

or random identification number, with the use of random numbers). Yamashina et

al. further discloses transmitting a request including the random identification number as

a wireless network identification to the second wireless device **(See column 5 lines 32**

to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to sending a packet from terminal B to terminal A

including the temporary address as a random identification number). Yamashina

et al. also discloses transmitting a response to the request including a temporary

identification number from the second device to the first device **(See column 5 lines 32**

to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to when there is an address conflict, sending a

response from terminal A to terminal B including the identification indicating that

there is an address conflict). Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing

anonymous communications between the first and second device using the temporary

identification number as a wireless network identification number (See column 5 lines

32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been

generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting

address as a wireless address of terminal B).

With respect to claim 1, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications from a first device (See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure

15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between

wireless terminals). Yamashina et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary

identification number (See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al.

for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address, which is a temporary

identification number). Yamashina et al. further discloses anonymously transmitting

information including the temporary identification number from the first devices (See

column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to

transmitting an AARP probe packet including the temporary address).

With respect to claim 2, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at the first device (See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a

random number).

With respect to claim 3, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number using an algorithm **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating the address by a random

number, meaning there must be an algorithm to generate the number).

With respect to claim 4, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at a chip within the first device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and**

Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the address at the

terminal A, meaning the number must be generated in a chip of the terminal A).

With respect to claim 6, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at random intervals **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the

beginning of communications, meaning each time the device initiates

communications, which will happen at random intervals, a new temporary

address will be generated).

With respect to claim 7, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at a beginning of a transaction **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and**

Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address

at the beginning of communications).

With respect to claim 8, Yamashina et al. discloses generating an access code

identifying the format of the temporary identification number **(See column 1 lines 36-39**

and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to sending the temporary address

to other devices using an AARP probe packet, meaning there is an access code

in the probe packet to identify the format of the packet as a probe packet

including the temporary address).

With respect to claim 9, Yamashina et al. discloses transmitting information

including the temporary identification number and the access code (See column 1 lines

33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an AARP

probe packet from terminal A that includes the temporary address and must

contain information, an access code, identifying the packet as an AARP probe

packet).

With respect to claim 1, Yamashina et al. discloses in another embodiment a

method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (See column 5

lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling

communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless

network). Yamashina et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number

for the first device (See column 5 lines 32-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to

each radio terminal setting a temporary address, or random identification

number, with the use of random numbers). Yamashina et al. further discloses

anonymously transmitting information including the temporary identification number

from the first device (See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to

column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a

non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A

and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B).

With respect to claim 24, Yamashina et al. discloses establishing a first

connection between the first device and a second device **(See column 5 lines 32 to**

column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet from terminal B

over a connection between terminals A and B). Yamashina et al. also discloses

exchanging data over the first connection between the first and second devices **(See**

column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and

Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet

from terminal B containing a temporary address and a MAC address). Yamashina

et al. further discloses generating the temporary identification number using the

exchanged data **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to**

column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal

A sending a response to terminal A when there is an address conflict and for

reference to terminal A generating a new temporary identification based on the

response to the exchanged data).

With respect to claim 25, Yamashina et al. discloses that the data comprises a

non-temporary identification number and an index value **(See column 5 lines 32 to**

column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of

Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet from terminal B

containing a temporary address, which is an index value, and a MAC address,

which is an non-temporary identification number).

With respect to claim 26, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first device and a second device **(See column**

1 lines 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling

communications between wireless terminals). Yamashina et al. also discloses

generating a temporary address at the first device using an algorithm within the first

device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference**

to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number, meaning

there must be an algorithm to generate the random number within terminal A).

Yamashina et al. further discloses inserting the temporary identification number as an

address into messages to be transmitted from the first device **(See column 1 lines 40-**

55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to inserting the temporary

address into an AARP probe packet to be transmitted from terminal A).

Yamashina et al. also discloses anonymously transmitting the messages from the first

device to the second device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina**

et al. for reference to transmitting the AARP probe packet from terminal A to

terminal B).

With respect to claim 28, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at random intervals **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the

beginning of communications, meaning each time the device initiates

communications, which will happen at random intervals, a new temporary

address will be generated).

With respect to claim 29, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary

identification number at a beginning of a transaction **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and**

Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address

at the beginning of communications).

With respect to claim 32, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first device and a second **(See column 5 lines**

21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications

between wireless devices in a communication wireless network). Yamashina et al.

also discloses establishing a first connection between the first and second devices **(See**

column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and

Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal B establishing a

connection with terminal A by transmitting a packet to terminal A). Yamashina et

al. further discloses exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index

value over the first connection between the first and second devices **(See column 5**

lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and

5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to exchanging MAC addresses, which are non-

temporary identification numbers, between terminals A and B, as well as, an

index value that is a randomly generated address of terminal B). Yamashina et al.

also discloses generating a temporary identification number using the non-temporary

identification number and an index value **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7,**

column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for

reference to upon detecting two different devices, terminals A and B, identified by

their MAC addresses using the same address, or index value, terminal B

generating a new temporary address, or temporary identification number).

Yamashina et al. further discloses anonymously establishing a connection between the

first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network

identification number **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to**

column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a

non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A

and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B).

With respect to claim 33, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications between a first device and a second device **(See column**

5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling

communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless

network). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a random identification number

at the first device **(See column 5 lines 32-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to**

each radio terminal setting a temporary address, or random identification

number, with the use of random numbers). Yamashina et al. further discloses

transmitting a request including the random identification number as a wireless network

identification to the second device **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column**

7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference

to sending a packet from terminal B to terminal A including the temporary

address as a random identification number). Yamashina et al. also discloses

transmitting a response to the request including a temporary identification number from

the second device to the first device **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7,**

column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for

reference to when there is an address conflict, sending a response from terminal

A to terminal B including the identification indicating that there is an address

conflict). Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing anonymous communications

between the first and second device using the temporary identification number as a

wireless network identification number **(See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7,**

column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for

reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating

between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of

terminal B).

      With respect to claim 38, Yamashina et al. discloses a device with circuitry for

communicating to a second device **(See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figures 1 and 2 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to a wireless device, terminal A, having circuitry,

radio interface 24 and radio transceiver 26, for communicating to a second

wireless device). Yamashina et al. also discloses a module for obtaining a temporary

identification number for use in from the device to the second device **(See column 5**

lines 33-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to each device, including terminal A,

setting a temporary address of its own with the use of random numbers for

communicating from terminal A to a second device).

With respect to claim 39, Yamashina et al. discloses a first storage area for

storing the temporary identification **(See column 6 lines 38-39 and Figure 2 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to data memory 28 for storing a history table and

address table that includes the device address).

With respect to claim 40, Yamashina et al. discloses a second storage area for

storing a fixed identification number associated with the device **(See column 5 line 66**

to column 6 line 7 and Figure 2 of Yamashina et al. for reference to storing a fixed

MAC address in non-volatile memory 32).

With respect to claim 41, Yamashina et al. discloses a table for storing of

temporary identification numbers associated with other devices communicating with the

device **(See column 6 lines 38-39 and Figure 2 of Yamashina et al. for reference to**

a history table 27 being stored in data memory 28 containing addresses of other

devices communicating with the device).

5.   Claims 1, 11, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. 6778528).

With respect to claim 1, Blair et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous

communications from a first device **(See the abstract of Blair et al. for reference to**

enabling communication between devices using a dynamically assigned

address). Blair et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the

first device **(See column 6 lines 28-40 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to a**

destination system 13 being dynamically assigned an address, which is a

temporary identification number). Blair et al. also discloses anonymously

transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first

device **(See column 6 lines 28-50 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to**

communication between source 11 and destination system 13 after the

destination has been dynamically assigned and address, meaning that packets

sent from the destination system 13 will include as a destination address the

dynamically assigned address).

With respect to claim 11, Blair et al. discloses receiving a temporary

identification number from a source located remotely from the first device **(See column**

6 line 65 to column 7 line 16 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to AAA

server 16 located remotely from destination system 13 and maintaining a pool of

IP addresses and dynamically assigning an address to destination system 13).

With respect to claim 20, Blair et al. discloses receiving the temporary

identification number responsive to an inquiry from the remote source **(See column 5**

line 6 to column 6 line 40 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to destination

system 13 receiving a dynamic address in response to an inquiry from source

system 11 to AAA server 16).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 5, 27, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view Pelissier et al. (U.S. Pat. 6496503).

With respect to claims 5, 27, and 30, Yamashina et al. does not disclose generating or obtaining the temporary identification number on a periodic basis.

With respect to claim 5, 27, and 30, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices)**. Periodically generating and obtaining and identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage)**.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

8.   Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singhal

et al. in view of Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 10, Singhal et al. does not disclose periodically obtaining

a new temporary identification number to be associated with the first device.

With respect to claim 10, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications,

discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number **(See column**

12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically

reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to

devices). Periodically generating and obtaining and identification number has the

advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system

configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing **(See column 12 line 64**

to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of

periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by

Pelissier et al., with the method of Singhal et al., with the motivation being to allow a

network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to

compensate for devices being moved or failing.

9.   Claims 1, 11-12, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Karlsson et al. (U.S. Pat. 6246670) in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Karlsson et al. discloses a method for enabling

anonymous communications from a first device **(See column 7 line 58 to column 8**

line 25 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to enabling communications

from a first device, wireless communication station 18). Karlsson et al. also

discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device **(See column 8**

lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to obtaining and IP

address, which is a temporary identification number, in step 86). Karlsson et al.

further discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number

from the first device **(See column 8 lines 3-21 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for**

reference to transmitting information including the IP address in a connection

from the wireless communication station 18). Karlsson et al. does not disclose that

the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses

devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol

(See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for

reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).

Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address

obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless

connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of

Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Karlsson et al.,

with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 11, Karlsson et al. discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first device **(See column 8 lines 2-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to the wireless communication station 18 receiving the IP address from a remotely located device in step 86)**.

With respect to claim 12, Karlsson et al. discloses requesting the temporary identification number from the remote source **(See column 7 line 58 to column 8 line 2 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to generating and transmitting a packet communication request 76)**. Karlsson et al. also discloses receiving the temporary identification number from the remote source responsive to the request **(See column 8 lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to receiving an IP address from the remotely located device in response to the request at step 86)**.

With respect to claim 21, Karlsson et al. discloses that the remote source comprises a non Bluetooth device **(See column 8 lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to a non Bluetooth device, Internet host 12, sending the IP address to the wireless communication station 18)**.

10.   Claims 1, 11, 18-19, 34, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous

communications from a first device **(See the abstract of Hunter for reference to**

dynamically configuring a wireless network for communication between wireless

devices). Hunter also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first

device **(See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving**

an address broadcast from another computer). Hunter et al. also discloses

transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first

device **(See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to setting up a**

connection using TCP/IP between the computer that received the address and the

computer that sent the address and for reference to the computer that received

the address sending a message to the computer that sent the address, meaning

this message must include the received address to be properly routed). Hunter et

al. does not disclose anonymously transmitting information, since it is not clear from

Hunter et al. that the address contains non-permanent information.

With respect to claim 34, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous

communications between a first and second wireless network device **(See the abstract**

of Hunter for reference to dynamically configuring a wireless network for

communication between wireless devices). Hunter also discloses broadcasting an

identity token from a location **(See column 1 lines 45-54 of Hunter for reference to**

each computer continuously broadcasting its address, or identity token, to other

computers). Hunter also discloses receiving the identity token at the first device **(See**

column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving the

broadcast message including the address of the sending machine). Hunter further

discloses transmitting messages from the first device to the second device including the

identity token as a wireless network identification number (See column 1 lines 55-65 of

Hunter for reference to transmitting messages from the computer that received

the broadcast to the computer that sent the broadcast using a protocol such as

TCP/IP meaning that the received address will be used to send messages to the

computer that sent the address). Hunter et al. does not disclose anonymously

transmitting information, since it is not clear from Hunter et al. that the address contains

non-permanent information.

With respect to claim 45, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous

communications between a first and second wireless network device (See the abstract

of Hunter for reference to dynamically configuring a wireless network for

communication between wireless devices). Hunter also discloses broadcasting an

identity token from a location (See column 1 liens 45-54 of Hunter for reference to

each computer continuously broadcasting its address, or identity token, to other

computers). Hunter also discloses receiving the identity token at the first device (See

column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving the

broadcast message including the address of the sending machine). Hunter further

discloses transmitting messages from the first device to the second device including the

identity token as a wireless network identification number (See column 1 lines 55-65 of

Hunter for reference to transmitting messages from the computer that received

the broadcast to the computer that sent the broadcast using a protocol such as

TCP/IP meaning that the received address will be used to send messages to the

computer that sent the address). Hunter et al. does not disclose anonymously

transmitting information, since it is not clear from Hunter et al. that the address contains

non-permanent information.

With respect to claims 1, 34, and 45, Singhal et al., in the field of

communications, discloses devices communicating using a dynamic IP address **(See**

column 9 lines 50-65 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for reference to assigning a

dynamic IP address, which is a temporary identification number, to client device

600). Using a dynamic IP address has the advantage of conserving the amount of IP

addresses used by devices in a network by only allocating IP addresses to devices

actively communicating in the network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of a

dynamic IP address, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Hunter et al.,

with the motivation being to conserve the amount of IP addresses used by devices in a

network by only allocating IP addresses to devices actively communicating in the

network.

With respect to claim 11, Hunter discloses receiving a temporary identification

number from a source located remotely from the first device **(See column 1 lines 44-65**

of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving and address from a remotely

located computer).

With respect to claim 18, Hunter discloses receiving an identity token for use as

the temporary identification broadcast from the remote source **(See column 1 lines 44-**

65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving a broadcast message including

an address that is used as an identity token for setting up a connection).

With respect to claim 19, Hunter discloses the identity token is substantially

continuously broadcast **(See column 1 lines 44-65 of Hunter for reference to the**

address being continuously broadcast).

11.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson

et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claims 1, 11-12, and 21 above, and further in

view of Yamashina et al.

With respect to claim 13, the combination of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al.

does not disclose generating a random identification number at the first device and

using the random identification number within the request for the temporary

identification number.

With respect to claim 13, Yamashina et al., in the field of communications,

discloses generating a random identification number at the first device and using the

random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number

(See column 5 line 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and

Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating a temporary

address and using that address to request a new address if there is a conflict

with the address of another device). Generating a random identification number at

the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the

temporary identification number has the advantage of creating a random address to use

to communicate a request that may be used as the temporary address if no other device

is using that random address to simplify the process of choosing a device address.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Yamashina et al., to combine generating a

random identification number at the first device and using the random identification

number within the request for the temporary identification number, as suggested by

Yamashina et al., with the method of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al., with the

motivation being to create a random address to use to communicate a request that may

be used as the temporary address if no other device is using that random address to

simplify the process of choosing a device address.

12.   Claims 14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Karlsson et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claim 1, 11-12, and 21 above,

and further in view of Applicants' admitted prior art.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, the combination of Karlsson et al. and

Singhal et al. does not disclose randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the

Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, Applicants' admitted prior art discloses

randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP

and UAP fields **(See page 5 line 17 to page 7 line 6 and Figure 1 of the Applicants'**

specification for reference to the LAP and UAP bits of the Bluetooth address

being company assigned meaning that the company must randomly generate this

bits before a Bluetooth device is used). Randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits

of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields has the advantage of

creating a random address that follows the present Bluetooth address protocol.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented Applicants' admitted prior art, to combine randomly

generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP

fields, as suggested by Applicants' admitted prior art, with the method of Karlsson et al.

and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to create random address that follows the

present Bluetooth address protocol.

13.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson

et al. in view of Singhal et al. and Applicants' admitted prior art as applied to claims 14

and 16-17 above, and further in view of Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 15, the combination of Karlsson et al. Singhal et al. and

Applicants' prior art does not disclose periodically regenerating the portion of the bits

comprising the Bluetooth address.

With respect to claim 15, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications,

discloses periodically regenerating the portion of the bits comprising an identification

number. **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for**

reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of

identification number, to devices). Periodically generating and obtaining and

identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically

generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or

failing **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference**

to this advantage).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of

periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by

Pelissier et al., with the method of Karlsson et al. Singhal et al. and Applicants' prior art,

with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an

updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

14.   Claims 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Applicants' admitted prior art in view of Yokoo et al. (U.S. Application 10/411184).

With respect to claims 36-37, Applicants' admitted prior art does not disclose

establishing a security pairing, exchanging fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an

access code, and paging a second device using the access code.

With respect to claims 36-37, Yokoo et al., in the field of communications,

discloses generating an encryption key using the MAC addresses between two

Bluetooth devices and paging the second device using a dedicated key to simplify

subsequent processing **(See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 of Yokoo et al. for**

reference to generating an encryption key, a security pairing, using MAC

addresses, exchanged fixed Bluetooth addresses, and paging the second device

using a dedicated key, access code). Establishing a security pairing, exchanging

fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an access code, and paging a second device

using the access code has the advantage of providing a secure connection between

Bluetooth devices while also allowing for simplified process if the two Bluetooth devices

wish to subsequently communicate.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Yokoo et al., to combine establishing a

security pairing, exchanging fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an access code, and

paging a second device using the access code, as suggested by Yokoo et al., with the

method of the Applicants' admitted prior art, with the motivation being to provide a

secure connection between Bluetooth devices while also allowing for simplified process

if the two Bluetooth devices wish to subsequently communicate.

15.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Yamashina et al. in view of Lipsanen et al. (U.S. Application 09/999234).

With respect to claim 23, Yamashina et al. does not disclose storing multiple

temporary identification numbers and randomly selecting one of the numbers as the

temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 23, Lipsanen et al. discloses assigning an IP address

from a random pool of IP addresses **(See page 6 paragraph 61 for reference to**

assigning an IP address, which is a temporary identification number, from a pool

of IP addresses). Randomly selecting a temporary identification number from a stored

list has the advantage of avoiding the processing necessary to randomly generate a

temporary identification number.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Lipsanen et al., to combine randomly

selecting a temporary identification number from a stored list, as suggested by Lipsanen

et al, with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to avoid the

processing necessary to randomly generate a temporary identification number.

16.   Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Yamashina et al. in view Pelissier et al. as applied to claims 5, 27, and 30 above, and

further in view of Comstock (U.S. Pat. 6452920).

With respect to claim 31, the combination of Yamashina et al. and Pelissier et

al. does not disclose inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is

valid into the message.

With respect to claim 31, Comstock, in the field of communications, discloses

storing a valid time period that a care-of address, which is a temporary identification

number, is valid **(See column 2 lines 15-26 of Comstock for reference to storing a**

valid time of a care-of address). Inserting a period of time the temporary identification

number is valid has the advantage of making sure that a single device does not use a

temporary address indefinitely.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Comstock, to combine inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid, as suggested by Comstock, with the method of Yamashina et al. and Pelissier et al., with the motivation being to make sure that a single device does not use a temporary address indefinitely.

Response to Arguments

17.   Applicant's arguments filed 1/24/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

> "However, Applicant respectfully submits that Singhal contains no
> teaching or suggestion of anonymously transmitting information including
> a temporary identification number from a first wireless network device."
> (See page 14 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As shown in the rejections above, Singhal et al. discloses using dynamically assigned IP addresses as temporary identification numbers. Since Singhal et al. discloses that the only identification transmitted from a source device to a destination device in communication between devices is the dynamically assigned IP address, the transmissions are anonymous. No permanent identification information is sent in the transmission.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

·"Independent claim 35 as amended includes the features of "generating a

wireless network device address having a randomly generated lower

address part (LAP) and upper address part (UAP) fields" and "establishing

a connection between the wireless network device and the second

wireless network device using the generated wireless network device

address." Applicant respectfully submits that Applicants' admitted prior art

fails to teach or suggest at least these features of independent claim 35."

(See page 14 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As shown in the rejections above, Applicant's

specification discloses the LAP and UAP bits of a Bluetooth address being company

assigned meaning that the company must randomly generate these bits before a

Bluetooth device is used. Since a Bluetooth address is a wireless network device

address that is used to establish connections, all the limitations of claim 35 are

disclosed by the Applicant's admitted prior art.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

"Applicant respectfully submits that Yamashina fails to teach or suggest

anonymous communications between a first wireless device and a second

wireless device." (See page 15 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As shown in the rejections above, Yamashina et

al. discloses randomly generating identifications. Since the identification addresses

used by Yamashina et al. are random and difference each time they are generated, the

communications between devices uses these randomly generated addresses are

anonymous.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

"Applicant respectfully submits that Hunter fails to teach or suggest

anonymously transmitting messages from a first wireless network to a

second wireless network device." (See page 15 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner agrees. Therefore, the rejection of claim 45 has been changed to be a

rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter in view of Singhal

et al.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

"Applicant respectfully submits that Karlsson fails to teach or suggest the

feature of independent claim 1 of "anonymously transmitting information

including the temporary identification number form the first wireless

network device."" (See page 17 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Karlsson et al. discloses using dynamically

assigned IP addresses similar to Singhal et al. Since these address are not permanent

identifiers of wireless devices, communications including the dynamic IP addresses are

anonymous.

In response to Applicant's argument that:

"Applicant respectfully submits that Blair fails to each or suggest at least

the feature of independent claim 1 of "anonymously transmitting

information including the temporary identification number form the first

wireless network device."" (See Page 18 of Applicant's Remarks)

the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Blair et al. discloses dynamically assigning

addresses to devices. Since the addresses are not permanent identifiers of wireless

devices, communications including these addresses are anonymous.

Conclusion

18.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason E. Mattis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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